NEXT SATURDAY

THE DISPATCH WILL COMMENCE THE PUBLI-CATION OF

A New and Brilliant Story of Love and War, Romance and Adventure,

RV G. A. HENTY,

AUTHOR OF "The Lion of the North," "With Clive in India, True to the Old Fing: a Tale of the American War," "Through the Fray: a Story or With Wallace and Bruce," "Under Drake's Fing," "The Bravest of the Brave." "The Dragon and the Raven," "Facing Death,"
"In the Reign of Terror," "By Sheer Pluck," "For Name and Fame," etc., etc.

The publication of this thrilling Novel will be COMMENCED ON SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1889. And will be continued weekly.

Our new and forthcoming work of Fiction will be entitled

- THE -

Curse of Carne's Hold.

A Story of Adventure

And from our perusal of the manscript we have no hesitation in declaring that the story will be enjoyed by all classes of readers. Their sympathies will be at once aroused in the characters first introduced to their notice, and in the circumstances attending a lamentable catastrophe, which breaks up a happy household in grief and despair. The hero of the story, broken hearted and despairing, flees to the Cape, determined if possible to lose his life in battle. He joins the Cape Mounted Rifles and in active service finds the best solace for his dejected spirits. Romance is again infused into his life by his success in rescuing from the Kaffirs a young and beautiful lady, whom he caliantly bears on horseback beyond reach

From this point the story takes up povel and startling developments. The hero's affairs in the old country are adjusted by a surprising discovery, and "The Curse of Carne's Hold" is brought to a happy and satisfactory conclusion.

Dispatch.

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1889

GOVERNOR BEAVER'S OPINION.

ports, is susceptible of a variety of con- of speculation, with loaded dice. It may mean that he is glad to find the

relief work progressing satisfactorily, for first reported.

justify the withholding of relief funds. The the pot is as bad as the kettle. effect of this view is exactly the opposite. If the Governor expected to find things show that one party like another injures the worse than they really are, it is incompre- public service by using it to reward partisans hensible how he could have preserved his has its value. It shows the prevalence of policy of masterly inactivity during the subjecting the public interest to political

Notwithstanding these charitable constructions of the Governor's views. Senator less degree of incompetence in the public Quay's famous advice to him seems perti- service. From this the deduction is clear nent in a double sense. In reference that politics should be discarded in making to the second sense, it is quite satisfactory appointments, and that public servants to learn that the Governor is going to be should be selected solely on the ground of very busy from now on. The advice of their efficiency and fidelity. the day to Beaver is: Don't talk; but act.

FRENCH MACHINE POLITICS. It is pleasant to notice that other coun-

have. While we are still far from the ideal abolition of abuses, we have gained a great deal by the freedom of discussion and public intelligence of the last century. The circular which the French Government has issued to its civil servants, ordering them to assist the Government candidates at the coming election of Deputies furnishes a case in point. It is to the credit of President Carnot that when he was Finance Minister he forbade this practice; but the return to it under his Presidency shows that the use of the Government as a political machine in France is still too strong for reform. No public official would dare to send out such a circular in this country; but then a wink is as good as a nod to most practical politicians in office.

SINGULAR INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The statistics on the subject of divorce, which Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, of the National Labor Bureau, has gathered from other parts of the world as well as this country are spoken of as a contribution to the Mona Caird side of the controversy whether marriage is a failure. This is because they show a general increase in the before. separation of husbands and wives by legal process; but that fact still leaves it an open | Herald suggests that audiences instead of question whether the failure is with the institution of marriage or with the people test of "frigid silence." It is more than poswho do not stay married under it.

But there is another and more remarkable feature to this collection of statistics, namely, ences shall remain as coolly silent as they the devotion to them of the work of a governmental bureau, created by law to gather the door. There is, however, one great and publish statistics on the subject of labor and wages. There is important work to be done in this line. An example of its importance, and the way it is left undone, has laws or the rules of good breeding; that is, been furnished in this State. Some years the decided and effectual protest of staying ago the Pennsylvania Statistical Bureau away from them. used to publish tables showing the amount and value of the production, the number of laborers and the wages paid in each coalmining county of the State. The compari- the financial class that corporations or evening.

son of these statistics showed that in the sections where the coal industry was governed by combinations of capital the miners were most poorly paid. No sooner had this showing been publicly pointed out than the publication of these statistics stopped short and never has been resumed.

The difficulty of obtaining any reliable statistical work on the important questions of wages, labor and its relation with capital renders it important to know why the national bureau leaves undone the important work it was paid to do, and devotes its energies collecting statistics which are perhaps important but are wholly outside its specified province. Is there any influence at work which makes it an object to prevent public authority both in Harrisburg and Washington from instituting reliable comparisons as to wages paid under combination and under natural competition.

If Mr. Wright's statistics were those of marriage he might justify them as dealing with a home industry. Perhaps as it is he upholds them on the ground that grinding out divorces has become a regular department of labor.

NOT ALL TOLD.

It is interesting to learn that a custome of a certain speculative broker in Chicago has been very lucky. The broker, Mr Johnston, by name, tells a reporter of the value of the tips which he is able to give to amsteur speculators. He procures the publication of a very signal example of this sort which caused the remarkable winning of \$45,000 on a \$300 margin. The customer, it will be seen in this case, pursued the proverbial policy of drawing to a shoe string and winning a farm.

The shoe string consisted of very valuable information from Mr. Johnston, that C. B. & Q. stock was a good purchase. The stock was purchased and held on through various fluctuations with enlargements of the holding as the profits increased, until finally the customer realized \$45, 000 and the broker nailed some five or six thousand dollars in commissions and bonus. The obvious purpose of Mr. Johnston's story is to say to the public, "go thou and do likewise. Invest money on Mr. Johnston's tips, through Mr. Johnston's brokerage, and pay Mr. Johnston liberal commissions. This is the royal road to wealth."

But Mr. Johnston's story fails to give the ther side of the case. The \$45,000 which this customer won must have been paid by somebody, and it is evident that whoever lost it made a dead loss. It so happens that this side of the story is furnished by another report, also coming from Chicago, of a business man who had, through a quarter of a century of legitimate trade, accumulated a moderate fortune. His son persuaded him to try some of the speculative methods of increasing his wealth rapidly, and the result is, that a course of speculation exactly like that which Mr. Johnston recommends, made the Chicago business man penniless, and he died in that bankrupt condition. This may perhaps enforce the lesson that whatever winnings are made at the speculative came must be done by the loss of some one else; and in addition to the winnings and losings which balance each other, the broker's commission, to which Mr. Johnston has a

. 2 50 lators. The distinction between speculation and 90 legitimate business has been often stated before, but it cannot be too often repeated. THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at | in view of the appearance of such stories, Mich are designed to tempt the public into that method of gaining wealth without giving any consideration for it. Whatever profit is made in speculation is somebody else's loss; and the only people who have Governor Beaver's remark that he does | any fair chance of making money, except by not find as much destruction at Johnstown | the honest methods of returning a fair value as he had been led to expect from the re- for it, are those who play at the great game

special eye, must be paid by the specu-

ITS REAL MEANING.

The task of collecting the envelopes miswhich of course the Governor is ready to sent by green hands in the postal service is express his gratitude to the people who taken up for partisan purposes by the St. have done the work. Possibly it conveys Louis Republic. If that journal had comthe Governor's pleasure at discovering that menced its work when officials of its own only 5,000 to 10,000 lives have been lost, in- party were demoralizing the mail service stead of between 10,000 and 15,000, as at by turning out trained men to make room for political pets, it would have assumed the character of a public service. As it ernor is expressing this opinion for the sake | entirely ignores that phase of the affair it is of excusing his previous inaction or to plainly confining its efforts to proving that

> Nevertheless the evidence thus gained to expediency and the fact that partisan appointments necessarily produce a greater or

This may not be exactly what our ex tremely partisan cotemporary means to show by its collection of missent envelopes; but it is the real significance of the collectries have the vices of machine politics in- tion. So far as it has any bearing on parties grained in their system even more than we its effect is to show that both parties are tarred with the same stick.

THE WAY TO DISAPPROVE.

A discussion as to whether the audiences at theaters have the right to hiss, is receiving a good deal of attention from some of our Eastern cotemporaries. The view that this audible expression of disapproval of a barn-storming performance does not rightly belong to the audience seems to prevail. The theory is that because one member of the audience disapproves of the performance he has no right to disturb the enjoyment of those who do like it in order to express his disapproval. In other words, the hissing is condemned as discourteous and vulgar, and such an act as people of gentle culture and courteous conduct cannot indulge ip. This may be very true with regard to the limitations of courtesy, but it does not bear upon the question of legal right. A true gentleman can hardly retain his seat in a street car when women are standing, but there is no doubt of his legal right to do so: so that the same argument with regard to audible disapproval in a theater does not give us much more light on the question of the legality of the practice than we had

We observe that the esteemed New York sible that the managers of cheap performances would be willing that their audiplease, so long as they pay their money at American privilege which the public can use for the suppression of wretched theatrieal performances without intringing the

AN ERROR IN THE TENSE.

The avowal of certain representatives of

individuals who have business interests depending on the results of elections have the right to use vast sums of money to secure the result they desire, is naturally arousing a good deal of comment. Universally adverse nature of the comment may do some good in warning the public that the presence of such interests in politics is to be dis-

trusted. One of the sharpest antagonists to such idea is the Philadelphia Call, which has been supposed to be near to quarters where that practice is by no means unknown. Yet the Philadelphia cotemporary declares that such a view "shows that the poison of political corruption has eaten deeply into the social body." It puts the following case: Suppose it was a common practice with men or corporations possessing \$20,000,000, \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000, to spend two or three millions in national elections, with a contract when the contributions were made, that Congress should pass certain bills and that the President should sign them. How far off would revolution be !

As the method of protecting certain corporate interests described above has actually been put in practice with variations, as to amount and degree, the only criticism which can be made on our cotemporary's way of putting it, is as to the tense of the verb in the last sentence. It should have asked: How far off is revolution?

THE fact that Adjutant General Hastings ordered back the Pittsburg militia last week is considered by the New York Tribune to be "a splendid vindication of the civic spirit of the American people" and to show that "the capacity of our people for selfprotection without military aid was never illustrated under more trying circumstances." Possibly so; but does not the additional fact that the militia was called out again within forty-eight hours of the time when the Adjutant General ordered it back, show that the civic spirit perceived the necessity while the official head was working the idea through its covering of red tape?

THE admission of Colonel Eugene Field, of the Chicago News, that he is a handsome man is disappointing. The general opinion was that he was an example of that picturesque ugliness which is characteristic of genius. It would be sad if the poet and philosopher of the News should develop the qualities of a professional beauty.

THE grounds on which the actions of different administrations with regard to patronage are defended vary with the circumstances. The New York Tribune defends the record of 12,000 removals by the Harrison administration in three months, with the plea that there will not be so many removals by and by. This reverses the pleamade in behalt of President Cleveland's record at about the same time, which consisted of assuring the faithful that there would be more by and by.

THE announcement of Amelie Rives nishes the exceptional instance in which the French influence on literature has been decidedly salutary.

THE esteemed Philadelphia Press says that Canada will find a sign up in Behring's Sea reading, "Private Property. No Trespassing." But the esteemed Press fails to express itself distinctly as to the question whether it is either profitable or creditable to this country to assert that an ocean as large as the North Atlantic is the private property of a corporate monopoly.

cago are likely to make oathbound secret societies, which place their rule above the obligations of citizenship and the supremacy of the law, rather unpopular affairs for some time to come.

THE contributions of Philadelphia are reported on Saturday by the Press to have exceeded \$600,000, and the total relief sum is stated by the same authority to be \$2,000,000. This is splendid and will meet the pressing needs of the Johnstown sufferers-it Governor Beaver can be persuaded to let it reach them in any form that will be useful to them.

GOVERNOB BEAVER'S expressions per mit the sanguine to hope that he is going to begin to make up his mind to do some-

THE effect of the condition of things at Johnstown in causing the suicide of a private in the Fourteenth Regiment, is a sad one. The sight of so much destruction and suffering must be very depressing; and it requires a powerfully optimistic mind to be able to say, like Governor Beaver, that the case is not as bad as he supposed it to be,

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

CARDINAL MANNING is 81 years of age, The twenty-fifth year of his episcopacy began Saturday. AUGUSTIN DALY, like a good many other

dramatic critic. JOHN FARWELL, a brother of the Illinois Senator, was recently bunkeed out of \$10,500 DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, at 90 years of age,

American playwrights, used to be a newspaper

is a good sleeper, strong walker, hearty eater. vivacious talker and persistent smoker. ONE of the leading Democratic politicians of the Pacific slope and a great boss in San Fran-

cisco, is Chris Buckley, a blind man, tall, well built and 36 years of age. THE Union Congregational Church, of Providence, R. I., has called to its pastorate the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, of the Bethany Presbyteran Church, Philadelphia.

Ex-GOVERNOR CHARLES FOSTER, of Ohio, has been made a member of the Sloux tribe of Indians by a unanimous vote of the chiefs. He was given a feathered head dress as a token, which he immediately placed on his head.

SWITZERLAND is paying distinguished homage to one of its most eminent sons, Dr. Arnold Guyot, the scientist, so long and so honorably connected with the chair of geology and physical geography of Princeton College. Owing to a great demand the famous French firm of Hachette & Co. have now published from the original French MS. Guyot's celebrated work on "Earth and Man," which thus

From the New York Graphic.] A sly fellow caught a party of friends nap ping in the Astor House rotunda Tuesday night. He offered to bet cigars for all hands that he could eat 100 fried eggs in five minutes after they were placed before him. The bet was accepted, and the fellow paralyzed them all by ordering a shad roe with bacon. It is un necessary to add that he won.

Old Hutch's Harvest.

From the Chicago News. 1 The farmers of Southern Illinois have begun harvesting their wheat. The next few months will be busy ones for the harvest hands, the twine trust and Board of Trade men all over the broad area from Cairo to Winnipeg. After the wheat has been gathered what will Old Hutch do with it? Perhaps he hasn't decided

The Wannunker Pamily or Born NEW YORK, June 9 .- Among the cabin par sengers who arrived to-day on the French steamer La Bretagne from Havre, were Mrs. John Wanamaker and infant, the Misses J. and L. Wanamaker and Mr. R. Wanamaker. They were met at the dock by Postmaster General Wanamaker and left for Philadelphia this

AID FIRST, PRAYER NEXT.

such Was the Spirit of Home Churches-Th Union Prayer Services Yesterday-Each Song a Heartfelt Supplication.

That beautiful thought, embodied in a poem, "The Gift of Tritemena," has found its application everywhere, during the week past; and nowhere more noticeably than in the churches last week Sunday, where \$15,000 were raised and contributed by the simple passing around of the box or plate to the occupants of pews who must have been, in a very large proportion, unprepared for just such an emergency. This spontaneous giving, it is pleasant to re-late, was the first impulse of those whose faith in the efficacy of prayer never falters, and yet who have taught and been taught that 'faith without works is dead." That is just the idea so earnestly and aptly set forth in "The Gift of Tritemeus." A mother seeks to save her boy. She applies to Tri-temeus, the priest, for alms with which to release the lad from slavery. The eloquence of her pleadings prevails with the man of God, and, having nothing else of value at hand, he takes and gives to her, for her motherly mis-sion, "the golden candlesticks on either side of the great crucifix." Mark the soulful simplicity of his response to her, and its excellent ap-plication to that awful present emergency which the Pittsburg churches were almost instantly ready to assist in relieving. Tritemeus, in handing to the mournful mother the golden candlesticks from his Master's altar, says: 'And our gracious Lord, who leveth mercy more

than sacrifice, Pardon me if a human soul I prize More than the gifts upon His altar piled! Take what thou askest, and redeem thy child:"

Prayers have, no doubt, been frequently and ervently offered up in Pittsburg the past week in behalf of those visited by the desolation of death. But many of those who prayed have, in a large measure, helped to answer their own prayers before they knelt.

And thus it came to pass that the devotions f yesterday were the more devout; that faces, into which one only had to look to see a heart, reflected the common impulse to bow in reverence before Omnipotence; that prayer afforded the best remaining avenue both of expression and of refreshing for many hearts.

This thought was prominent with many of those who, yesterday afternoon, gathered for a union service of prayer at the North Presbyterian Church, on Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, Of the 300 people gathered there, more than half of whom were women, 20 of the latter wore crape veils. Not one, probably, was a Johnstown mourner, in the sense of a personal bereavement by the flood; and yet the general spirit of mourning exerted its first impulse, probably, to bring the mourners out.

The prayers and songs, and all the services, indeed, were filled with fervor. Rev. John reflected the common impulse to bow in rever-

ndeed, were filled with fervor. Rev. John Fox, the pastor, took charge and offered a short opening prayer. Rev. William M. Robinson, of the Providence Presbyterian Church, was next to offer a supplication full of sympathy. Then Mrs. L. C. Webster sang, as only she of all Pittsburg sopranos can sing, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." Following this, the moment of slient prayer, in which all engaged, was most impressive. Then David S. raged, was most impressive. Then David 8 Kennedy, of the First Presbyterian Church, Alle gheny, offered another earnest prayer, fol in turn by the congregational singing of the psaim, "The Lord is My Shepherd," and a prayer by Rev. Dr. E. P. Cowan, of the Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, in which he implored the divine blessing and guidance for all those in authority in connection with the

relief of those many thousands in discress from the effects of the flood. The address of the hour was from Rev. John Fox, the pastor, in which he impressed the need of instant prayer, and drew forth the Chanler that when she reached Paris her lit- lesson taught by the disaster-"Be ye also erary inspiration took French leave, fur- ready." Mrs. L. C. Webster sweetly sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and, if ever there was prayer in a song, it could be distinctly recog-nized there. Prayer again followed—by Rev. Mr. McGaughey, of Philadelphis—and he who offered it thanked the Divine Ruler that Pennoffered it thanked the Divine Ruler that Pennsylvania had for its Governor a man of God, and prayed that he might have strength and courage equal to the emergency.

"Savior, Comfort Me," was the closing congregational hymn, after which the pastor read, from the Episcopal service, St. Chrysostem's prayer, and pronounced the benediction.

There will probably be similar union services daily during the present week, for the spirit of prayer is beginning to stir both pastors and people as it has seldom stirred them before.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

THE disclosures in the Cronin case at Chiand No Epidemic Prevails. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1

JOHNSTOWN, June 9 .- The State Board of Health, after a thorough investigation of the sanitary condition of the town, issued the following bulletin, which was posted in several conspicuous places;

conspicuous places:

The general condition of health in Johnstown and vicinity is excellent. No epidemic disease of any kind prevails, nor is it expected that any will arise. The whole region has been divided into convenient districts and each placed under a competent sanitarian. The State Board of Health is prepared to meet all emergencies as they may arise. The air is wholesome and water is generally pure. If the good people will go on, as they have so nobly done for the past week, in their efforts to clear up the wreckage, good health will certainly be maintained. There is no cause for siarm.

George D. Graff.

Contractor Finn is very indignant over the reports that there is sickness among his men. reports that there is sickness among his men. He said this afternoon that not a man was ill, and that the sanitary arrangements were better here than in Pittsburg and there is no danger whatever of sickness. The report that some of his men have become disgusted with the state of affairs and have returned is emphatically denied. This is indicated, Mr. Flinn stated, by the fact that fully nine-tenths of the 5,000 men continued work to-day, although it is a day of rest. He will not discharge any of them for declining to respond to his request to work, saying that the men can do as they please. He is glad, however, that so many of the men reports that there is sickness among his men. is glad, however, that so many of the men realized the importance of clearing away the debris as rapidly as possible. LUTY.

WEARY OF WELL DOING.

Pittsburgers Tired of Seeing Nothing Don by the State.

TROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT JOHNSTOWN, June 8 .- Chairman McCreery arrived here this morning in company with Superintendent Pitcairn, B. B. McCoy, H. C. Frick and other interested workers from Pitts-burg. Mr. McCreery was worn and weary with

burg. Mr. McCreery was worn and weary with
the strain of his responsible position, yet he labored with indomitable will to accomplish the
duty assigned him in relieving the suffering.
He hurriedly talked to your correspondent
relative to the paramount question "how and
when will this work be finished."

"We are going to stop this great expenditure
of money. The State must come to our relief.
There is now on hand \$400,000 at the Chamber
of Commerce. Pittsburg, and it is being spent
at the rate of \$50,000 per day. We do not propose to do everything, as it is not incumbent
upon us to do so. The State authorities have
been dilatory in showing a hand. Though we peen dilatory in showing a hand. Though we will continue to assist in any available way, it is entirely out of the question for us to receive and handle outside contributions and look after the great amount of business devolved upon Mr. B. B. McCov, who was quite indignant at

the manner in which the committee had been treated, very forcibly expressed himself con-cerning people who were in a position to aid but had not shown a kindly disposition toward

HOMES FOR NINE ORPHANS.

A Large Family of Little Ones Found and Cared For. LEBOM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1

JOHNSTOWN, June 9.-The Northern Hom for Friendless Children, of Philadelphia, yesfor Friendiess Children, of Falladelphia, yes-terday sent a committee consisting of Mrs. Ely and Mrs. Walk, with instructions to bring 50 children to the Quaker City, where good homes are guaranteed them. Mrs. Ely to-day dis-covered a family of nine children who lost their parents and their oldest sister, and is now caring for them. covered a family of nine children who lost their parents and their oldest sister, and is now caring for them.

They are the children of Frederick William Hoffman and wife, who came to this country from Germany nine years ago. The family from Germany nine years ago. The family consists of Annie, aged 17 years; Mary, 15; Freddy, 14; Jennie, 13; Willie, 11; Julius, 8; Harry, 8; Ciara, 5, and Susie, 1. The eldest daughter, Lena, aged 19 years, was lost with her

Born Among the Debris.

JOHNSTOWN, June 9 .- A Slav woman named Slavisky, who floated down the stream for two miles yesterday, gave birth to a boy baby today Dr. T. L. Hazzard, of Allegheny, who volunteered his services, says that the child and mother will live.

Plenty of Clothing on Hand, JOHNSTOWN, June 9.- The Commissary Department requests that Johnstown sufferers will call at Thomas Hare's supply station and obtain necessary clothing, as the committee has plenty on hand.

A Welcome Reign. From the Philadelphia Press.1 Peace reigns in Hayti. People ball a reign like that with lively satisfac

O'BRIEN-BAIN GOSSIP.

An Ex-Senator With a History - How Warner Tried to Freeze Out Spencer and the Latter's Retaliation-A Shrewd Scheme to Delny an Army.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, June 8.-General George Spencer, of Nevada, ex-United States Senator, was in Washington two weeks ago urging the appointment of Henry M. Daffield, of Michigan, to be Solicitor General. Mr. Spencer came to the Senate in 1868 from Alabama, and left it term and with him, by his sufferance, came Willard Warner, who was elected for the short term in the Senate from his State. Spencer controlled the Alabama Legislature; in fact, he was looked upon as the leading Republican in the State. There was quite a fight over the junior Senatorship and Warner, as I have said, came to the Senate by an arrangement which his friends made with Mr. Spencer. Under this arrangement an equal division of the offices conceded to Alabama was to be made between conceded to Alabama was to be made between the friends of Spencer and the friends of Warner. Spencer was new in national politics; Warner was a man of some experience. As soon as they arrived here Warner and some of his friends set about influencing President Grant and the administration against Spencer for the benefit of Warner. Senator Sherman went to the White House and told the President that the distribution of patronage in Alabama should be given to Warner, and that Spencer should be ignored. Such influence was brought to bear that the President agreed that Mr. Warner should have the patronage of Alahrought to bear that the resident agree of Ala-bama. Of all this Spencer was ignorant, as he was ignorant of almost all his privileges at the National Capital.

A Startling Conversation One day, shortly after his arrival here, he called at the office of the Commissioner of In ternal Revenue, in the Treasury Department Unaware of his privilege as a Senator of enter-ing the office of the Commissioner and speak ing with him without unnecessary delay, he sat down with the other callers and awaited his turn. The Commissioner was not aware of his identity, and he sat there some time unnoticed. identity, and he sat there some time unnoticed. During his period of waiting an officer from the White House came into the office of the Commissioner, and, walking over to his desk, said to him in a tone which made every word audible to Spencer, "Mr. Commissioner, in distributing the patronage of Alabama the President and the Secretary of the Treasury desire that no attention be paid to this man Spencer. Only the recommendations of Mr. Warner are to be recognized. This man Spencer is no good at all, and you are to ignore him."

Spencer was surprised, but he was a shrewd man, and he did not lose his head. Taking from his pocket his tablet he carefully noted down verbatim all of the conversation as he had heard it, and then quietly left the room. This was the dawn of the first knowledge he had that he was to be ignored by the administration through a mistaken idea of his influence and importance in Alabama. The knowledge grew upon him very rapidly, however, and it naturally rendered him indignant. He did not call at the White House for a long time, but when he finally ventured there he

time, but when he finally ventured there he was treated with such lack of consideration that he came away greatly enraged. Measures for Revenge. It was not long after this that he said to his

private secretary, Judge Noah, now one of the oldest and best known correspondents in Washington: "I wish to prepare an address to my constituents arraigning this administration, and I want you to help me." Judge Noah began work, and a scholarly address was drawn up, arraigning the administration and calling ttention to the neglect that had been accorded Alabama and her senior Senator. Senator Spencer believed that, in justice to himself, he should circulate something of this character, because the people of Alabama were unable to because the people of Anatha were unable to understand why their leader was so lacking in influence with the administration. Spencer was a great friend of Charles Sumner, then a Senator of the United States, and he took this address, when it was completed, and called upon Sumner to submit it to him. Sumner upon Sumner to submit it to him. Sumner read it over very carefully, and in a second interview, a short time afterward, he told Senator Spencer that he thought that it was too personal in its tone, that it betrayed too much rancor. He offered to prepare a statement to be submitted for it which he thought would be more effective. Senator Spencer consented to this, and the paper was left in Mr. Sumner's hands. The whole question remained in supense for some time. It was about this time that President Grant conceived the idea of annexing San Domingo. Envoys were appointed to negotiate its annexation, and a scheme was drawn up, to which the Government of San Domingo assented, and which needed only the approval of the Senate. approval of the Senate.

Votes Needed.

When the matter was submitted to the Senate the friends of the administration began to count noses. They found then that Mr. Spencer's nose was as large as any in the Senate and they began to send envoys to him to persuade him to stand with the administration on this question, but all to nd effect. Senator Spencer referred them all to Judge Noah, say-ing that Judge Noah was running politics in Alabama; that he (the Senator) was not known to the administration. In the meantime Senator Sumner, who was the Chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, opposed strongly the proposition to annex San Domingo. As a result the President and his friends had Mr. Sumner removed by the Republican caucus from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which Sen-Committee on Foreign Relations, to which Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was then appointed. This enraged Senator Summer and shortly afterward followed his philippic against President Grant, one of the most famous speeches in the annals of the Senate. When it was delivered Senator Spencer and Judge Noah were amazed to find that the arraignment of the administration which had been prepared by them and given to Senator Sumner was incorporated in his speech as part of his original remarks. Evidently Senator Sumner's views of its rancor had changed materially. materially.

Of a Famous Family. Mr. Spencer is one of a famous family. He is a cousin of John C. Spencer, who was Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, and whose son, Philip Spencer, was hanged by Slidell McKenzie on the brig Somers at the time that his father was Secretary of the Navy. He is not unfamiliar either to those who surround the throne of the present administration. Before the war, Spencer lived in Iowa, and he was at one time private secretary to Governor Saunders, the father-in-law of President Harrison. Mr. Spencer founded the town of Spencer, in Northwest Iowa, which is better known perhaps best best to surrounts. Spirit lake these Northwest lowa, which is better known perhaps by "its proximity to Spirit lake than by any other association. Abandoning his home in lowa at the first sign of the gold fever, Mr. Spencer went to Colorado, where he met the fate of many ploueers in that mining country. He was on the point of starvation for some time, and subsisted an entire winter upon the charity of the people in the mining camp. At the end of the winter he was able to get to a settlement, and he immediately started toward the East. He passed through Neuraska at the time that the First Nebraska Regiment was heige organized, and as he knew many of those ing organized, and as he knew many of those who were organizing it, he was made sutler.

A Shrewd Trick. Senator Spencer had an excellent record for shrewdness in the army. An illustration of it was found in his conduct when placed in a critical position during the march of Sherman to the sea. During that famous march he commanded a brigade of cavalry in the division of Judson Kilpatrick. In some manner, how it is unnecessary to explain, the command of Colonel Spencer became separated from the rest of the division and General Wheeler, who was endeavoring to cut off part of the Federal forces, came between him and his friends. forces, came between him and his friends. There was a very strong prospect that if word was not conveyed to Kilpatrick of the condition of affairs the entire command of Colonel Spencer would be made prisoners of war. In this emergency, Colonel Spencer conceived a plan of escape. As it happened there had been, shortly before that time, continued disregard by Confederate troops of the custom of war which made a Federal soldier, when captured a prisoner of war, entitled to exchange. A number of Federal prisoners had been seized and strung up to trees in disregard of all usage of war. Colonel Spencer sent a dispatch to General Wheeler asking a flag of truce and a conference on the subject of this lawiessness, saying that retaliation in deeds of like character might be expected of Federal troops unless some action was taken by the lawiessness, saying that retainston in decis of like character might be expected of Federal troops unless some action was taken by the Federal and Confederate commanders. To this dispatch be signed the name of General Sherman. General Wheeler agreed to the flag of truce and a conference. Some of the officers of Colonel Spencer's brigade were dressed up as general officers and sent out to meet the officers detailed by General Wheeler. By this device Colonel Spencer held General Wheeler and his troops two days, or until he had time to communicate with Klipatrick, who arranged to relieve him, and eventually got him out of the perilous position in which he and his troops were placed. General Sherman, when told of the trick, laughed very heartily, and he has frequently spoken of it since as one of the clewerest that he knew during his war experience.

The Infant Detective. From the Washington Post.

A New York detective, while visiting Paris recently, had his pockets picked of money and important papers. He must have gone out without the nurse.

ABOUT ECLIPSES.

Pittsburgers Will Not Have a Solar Eclipse Until 1900-The Occultation of Jupiter An Annular Eclipse This Month.

Probably no astronomical phenomenon en-oys more attention from the general public than an eclipse. If they were of more frequent occurrence the novelty would likely wear off, for "familiarity breeds contempt," and they would not be events of such interest. No doubt every one has seen an eclipse of the moon, but probably there are many who have never witnessed a solar eclipse, and yet, paradoxical as it may at first seem, solar eclipses occur more frequently than lunar eclipses, in the propor-tion of 41 to 29. The reason that so few eclipses of the sun are seen in any given place is that a solar eclipse is visible to only a small portion of the globe, the central eclipse being visible to a beit of country only a few hundred miles wide and a few thousand long. This is due to the fact that the moon is much smaller than the sun and casts only a small shadow on the earth, while if it is the moon that is eclipsed, the eclipse is visible wherever the moon is vis-

ible.

The next solar eclipse of any considerable size that can be seen in Pennsylvania will occur on May 28, 1900, which will be total in certain portions of the South. So we must either be patient or adopt Mahomet's principle, as astronomers do; if the eclipse won't come to us, then we must go to the eclipse, and if we want to see the eclipse that occurs this month, we must go to South Africa or the Indian Ocean, and thither the astronomer would go, as is his wont, if the eclipse were of very great importance. But the eclipse is only "annular." [An annu lar eclipse occurs when the moon isn't big enough to cover up the whole of the sun's disk,

and at the middle of the eclipse leaves a ring around the edge of the sun unobscured. When one body revolves around another, it always does so in an elliptic orbit—a circular orbit would be unstable—and so the distance between the two bodies is variable. In the between the two bodies is variable. In the case of the moon, her distance from the earth varies from 221,000 miles to 200,000 miles. The diameter of the moon is 2,150 miles, and that of the sun 800,000 miles. It may eavily be seen, then (especially with the aid of a diagram which the reader can construct), that the shadow cast by the moon into space is a conical one; the point of this cone is on an average about 234,000 miles from the moon. To any person within this conical shadow, then, the sun will be totally eclipsed; but if, as in the present case, the moon is more than 234,000 miles away, an observer on the earth will be outside this an observer on the earth will be outside th an observer on the earth will be outside this completely dark space, and will see the sun eclipsed only partially or not at all. At the time of this eclipse the moon will be 251,000 miles away; the black shadow will therefore fall far short of the earth, and the sun will not apply the state of the carth, and the sun will not apply the state of the carth, and the sun will not apply the state of the carth, and the sun will not apply the state of the carth, and the sun will not apply the state of the carth, and the sun will not apply the state of the carth of the carth apply the state of the carth o be entirely obscured anywhere. Another and simpler way to explain an annular eclipse is that the apparent diameter of the sun is 31' 28" and that of the moon 29' 24", and therefore the moon will not succeed in covering the whole disk of the sun. disk of the sun.

This solar eclipse will occur on the 28th of the month, and be visible in portions of the South Atlantic Ocean, South Africa and the South Atlantic Ocean, South Africa and as a Indian Ocean as an annular eclipse, and as a partial eclipse to a large part of Africa, parts of Arabia and India, and the whole of the In-

The main point of interest about a solar eclipse, which astronomers travel to the uttermost parts of the earth to see, is the corona, This is something that probably can only be seen during a total eclipse of the sun. It usu ally appears as a bright halo surrounding the sun, about as wide as the diameter of the sun, with a fantastic outline and a silvery white color. To explain all about the solar corons has long been a problem with astronomers. Some have thought it was simply an optical effect produced by the light of the sun being diffracted by the edge of the moon. It is now pretty well established, however, that the co-rona is the sun's atmosphere of matter shining probably by reflected solar light. On account of the brilliancy of the sun's light, the corona is only visible when this light is shut off by a total eclipse, and as the light is not altogether shut off by this annular eclipse, the corona will not be visible.

not be visible.

About all of interest for the professional astronomer in this eclipse would be observations of the times of the four contacts, i. e., the times when advancing and following edges of the moon are coincident with the edges of the sun, and this is not of sufficient importance to equip an expedition to observe. Astronomers will have to wait until December 22, on which date an eclipse of the sun will occur which will be total in portions of Africa and the South Atlantic and islands just north of South

America. Eclipses of the sun and moon usually occur in pairs, about half a month apart, so in the 12th of July, but the interesting will not be visible in the United States. It may be seen generally in Europe, Asia, Africa,

may be seen generally in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, the Atlantic Ocean and the easterly portion of South America.

Though the moon seldom gets a chance to hide the sun from view, it frequently passes over fixed stars, and occasionally over a planet. To observers in our neighborhood, about 4 A. M. on the morning of the 14th. the moon will pass just south of Jupiter, and farther south on the earth's surface the moon will of course, appear to be farther north, and will pass over Jupiter, making an occupitation to those in

appear to be farther north, and will pass over Jupiter, making an occultation to those in more southern latitudes.

Two small stars will be occulted this month, which may be seen with moderate telescopic power here. The first is 56 Aquarii, a star of the sixth or seventh magnitude, which will be occulted by the moon. The star will disappear behind the bright side of the moon about 1:50 A. M. on the morning of the 17th, and will reappear about an hour and ten minutes later from behind the dark side. On account of the brightness of the moon, the star will not be brightness of the moon the star will not be well seen in a telescope of less than two or three inches aperture. The next star that will be oc-culted is 'B. A. C. 17." a star of the sixth map. nitude in the southern part of the sixth mag-nitude in the southern part of the constella-tion Pisces. The moon will rise with the star-behind it, but the star will appear on the west-side of the moon, 10 or 15 degrees north of a point on the moon's edge directly west, at about 1:30 A. M. The observer must watch intently 130 A. M. The observer must watch intensity to note the disappearance of the star, as nothing could be more surprisingly sudden than the complete extinguishing of the light of even a large star by the moon's body.

BERT E. V. LUTY,

THE GEORGIA HEN NOWHERE, A Chicago Fowl Distinguishes Herself by

Laying an Indian Club. From the Chicago Times. Georgia has long been recognized as the great snake story center of the United States and for production of remarkable beasts and birds of all descriptions. The latest exploit re ported from that interesting State is attributed to a ben belonging to Irwin Blair, of Valdosa, kind, yet she presumes to introduce a new and complicated style of egg never seen or heard of before. According to Mr. Blair his aspiring hen got tired laying fresh country eggs and has produced a dumb-bell. He doesn't describe it as a dumb-bell, but that is what the description calls for. It is an egg small in the middle with a ball at each end, and when suspended from a string its weight was found to be equal ly divided in the two balls. Mr. Blair is proud of his hen and has another from the same brood which he strongly suspects of wanting to

brood which he strongly suspects of wanting to lay a pair of boxing-gloves.

But a Chicago hen is fully up to her Georgia sister in enterprise. A South Water street poultry firm received a box of hens from Missouri yesterday morning and after being turned loose in the cellar one of the cacklers distinguised herself in a way that entitles her to a perch at the top of the roost. The ordinary hen is a deceiving bird and no one can tell what is in her until she is put on her mettle.

An hour after being released from the box the hen laid an Indian-club egg, perfect in every detail, even to the rings on the handle. every detail, even to the rings on the handle. The shell was thicker than that of the average egg, but the freak weighed no more than the egg Columbus made stand on end. It was found in one corner of the celiar. The only reason that can be given for the Georgia and Missouri hens' productions of athletic goods is that they are in sympathy with the popular feeling in the country.

Expert at Questioning. From the St. Paul Globe, Women should insist upon a share of the census taking. They can ask questions and find out about people quite as successfully as men.

DEATHS OF A DAY. Leonard Swett.

CHICAGO, June 9 -Leonard Swett died Saturday afternoon at his home in this city. Mr. Swett wa one of the old residents of Chicago, and for years had been a prominent member of the bar. He made the nomination speech for Abrahm Lin-coln for President in 1800, and performed the same coin for Frestoent in isso, and performed the same service for Judge Walter Q. Gresham in 1838.

Bwett had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for some time past, but notwithstanding this and his advanced age, death was almost unexpected. He was preparing to leave Monday on an European trip, and only last night his stalwart figure attracted attention on the streets while he was out for a stroil with his wife.

BAN FRANCISCO, June 2,—Advices per steamer from Honolulu state that Jules Tavernier, an artist and authority of considerable note, died there suddenly May 18.

A GREAT NEWSPAPER.

Brief Summary of the Contents of Yesterday's 20-Page Dispatch.

A better paper than the triple number of THE DISPATCH of yesterday it would be hard to find. The latest news from the Johnstown disaster, concisely and graphically given, and illustrated by many excellent cuts, formed a leading feature. There was also a large amount of general intelligence from all over the world, as well as the usual quantity of choice literature by noted writers. All in all, yesterlay's DISPATCH was a paper to suit every

In the first part our corps of staff correspon dents described the work being done at Johnstown. There is an urgent call for State aid. It was reported on Saturday that the Governor had decided to visit the devastated district and that the State sanitary officers would send 1,000 nen to assist in clearing away the debris. The Governor's inaction has caused much unfavorable comment. Disease is raging among the survivors, and many physicians are fearful of an epidemic. Cash contributions are pouring in and the various relief committees are doing oble work. Great Britain and Ireland are generously aiding. An additional list of sur-vivers was published.

Of news from outside the State the most im

portant was the report of the inquiry into the methods of the Clan-na-Gael at the Cronin inquest. Several members were put on the stand, most of whom seemed very rejuctant to answer questions. In New York an earnest ef-fort is being made to save Kemmler from being put to death by electricity. Abroad, Mr. Gladstone is working zealously to bring about home rule. A woman's congress is to meet in Paris during the course of the exhibition. A novel scheme for assisting emigration has come to light in Ireland. Poor people are gathered together and arranged in "families," without regard to relationship. The nominal head of the family is supplied with enough money to enable him to pass the custom officers, and so all get through safely.

The attention of Pittsburg and Allegheny citizens has been chiefly occupied during the week in raising aid and devising ways of relief for the Johnstown sufferers. Scores of the refugees are being sent here and tenderly cared for. Up to Saturday evening the cash con-tributions amounted to over \$400,000. Local undertakers are involved in an unseemly squabble in regard to the management of the work of interring the Johnstown dead. The Amalgamated Association held a mammoth picnic at Rock Point which was greatly enjoyed. The Cleveland team defeated the Pittsburg nine in two games. Scores, 10 to 5 and 3 to 2, in favor of the "babies." Reports of races at

nome and abroad, the current sporting record and Pringle's review made the sporting columns unusually interesting. In the second part, L. E. Stoffel, in two wellwritten sketches, gave a general review of the hnstown disaster, and the labor of the resouers, sanitary workers and newspaper men. The matter was fully illustrated Another timely article was on the origin and cause of storms. Frank Fern described Whit-

sunday customs in England. Theodore Stanton outlined the work of the Samoan Commissome advice to the debutantes. Edgar L. Wakeman's letter dealt with the quaint old city of Youghal, where Raleigh lived and Spenser won his bride, Mrs. John Sherwood alked enthusiastically of the American colony in Paris. Lillian Spencer described rural life in Cuba, and Olive Weston contributed interesting reminiscences of Salvini. Popular Science, Clara Belle's Chat, and other correspondence, as well as the usual departments, vere included.

Pages 17 to 20 contained among other articles, the following: "The Only Girl at Overlook," written by Franklin File, after a plot by Wilkie Collins; a sketch of the Govern-ment fish hatcheries at Washington; Carpenter's letter from India, dealing with the Rajah of Jeypore and his realm: Bill Nye's original scheme for conducting a circus; "Among the H.; Rev. George Hodges' religous talk; "English Sporting Men," by Blakely Hall; "The Fads of the Wealthy," by Mary G. Humphreys; "How to Be a Beauty," by Shirley Dare; "Sunday Thoughts," and other articles

REFLECTIONS.

Serres are no better in a conversation than in a foot race. FOLLY must hold its tongue while wearing

Ir is the foolish aim of the atheist to sean innitude with a microscope. WHEN poverty comes in at the cottage door true love goes at it with an ax.

the wig of wisdom.

ALL the paths of life lead to the grave, and the utmost we can do is to avoid the short THE office should seek the man, but it

hould inspect him thoroughly before taking HUMILITY is most serviceable as an undergarment, and should never be worn as an over-

wayfarer without asking how he intends to vote.—Century. THE reformer becomes a fanatic when he begins to use his emotions as a substitute for his Many an object in life must be attained by flank movements; it is the rigzag road that sleads to the mountain top.

TRI-STATE TRIFLES.

A Norristown man says he is opposed to prohibition because it would just about ruin the clove trade. A FARMER from Cumberland county says

in that county. WHEN Mrs. Ream, of Adamsville, Pa., took in her wash from the line she found in the pocket of a dress a partly built wren's nest.

he don't believe there is a squirrel or bird left

A HORSE seen floating past Columbia three days after the Conemaugh disaster was picked np, and being rolled for an hour showed signs of life. He is now in active service. A MAN named Meyers, in Mahoning county,

Ohio, claims to have the first piano that was rought to that State. MATCHES that had fallen into his food killed the \$150 dog belonging to John Flood, of Brooke county, West Virginia.

A NEW MARTINSVILLE hen had been miss

ing for over a month. When discovered Satur-

day she was sitting patiently on a half dozen china nest eggs. AN UNKNOWN PAUL REVERE.

Run for your lives! To the hills for your lines! Catch up your children! Clasp fast your wives Like messengers of wrath came thund'ring down, Through the startled streets of the peaceful town, An unknown man on a powerful steed— Fit rider and horse for that here's deed, That shall live in story and thrill the blood As long as men tell of the Johnstown flood.

Run for your lives! To the hills for your lives! Catch up your children! Clasp fast your wives They crowd to the doors at the blood-curdling Cry: They stare in affright at the steed thund'ring by.

face: Most think him a maniac riding a race. Poor wretches! They see not close in his track A wild steed-Destruction, with Death on his

Run for your lives! To the hills for your lives! Catch up your children! Clasp fast your wives Tell may the rider's dread cry chill the blood! ark! Listen! What's that! O, God! 'Tis the Flood!

You know the rest. Ave, and all the world And shudders in knowing - the city's death throes.
The steed and his rider? None know their bler.

-J. D. S. in Chicago Tribune.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-A Kennebec salmon weighing 361/4 pounds was offered for sale at an Augusta, Me., fishmarket the other day.

-The number of books belonging to the late M. Chevreni, which his heirs have do to the Museum of Natural History, is esti-mated at 8,000 to 10,000. Nearly every branch of science is there represented.

-Captain Witthaus, who so unaccountably made away with himself in New York a few days ago, was not only one of the founder of the Thirteen Club of that city, but he was No. 13 on the Sheriff's jury, the number of his Special Deputy Sheriff's badge was 12, he had been in military life 13 years, and his wife has been dead almost 13 years.

-Mr. and Mrs. Lair, of Kentucky, have seven sons. Mr. Lair is 6 feet 2 inches tall and Mrs. Lair is 6 feet 3 inches. The largest son is 6 feet 8 inches; the smallest is 6 feet 5 inches. Of the others two are 6 feet 6½ inches, two are 6 feet 6½ inches, two are 6 feet 7 inches. It requires a good strong derrick to remove their "lares and penates." -James L. Babcock, the man who is to

receive over \$500,000 of his late uncle's estate upon condition that he marries within the next five years, is in Savannah, Ga. Every mail still hearts of ardent maids and widows. A Savan-nah girl offers to marry him, accept a moder-ate dower, and start off for Paris immediately after the ceremony, never more to annoy him. Mr. Babcock is resolved to win the half million legacy, but has not yet chosen the lady who will assist him. -Morgan county boasts of the largest beech tree in Georgia. It is situated on W. J. Van Winkle's place, four miles below Madison, on the right side of the Georgia Railroad, and

on the right side of the Georgia Railroad, and is plainly visible from the train, but attracts little attention from travelers from the fact that, owing to the immense size, persons take it for granted that it is an entire grove. So large, in fact, is the tree that its dimensions sound almost incredible. It is 21 feet in circumference, and at 12 o'clock in the day it casts a shadow 114 feet in diameter. -A pious old citizen of Carrollton, Ga. went to the cars the other day to see his daughter off. Securing a seat he passed out of the car and went around to the car window to say a parting word. While he was passing out the daughter left the seat to speak to a friend, and at the same time a grim old maid took the seat and at the same time moved up to the window. Unaware of the important change he hurriedly put his head up to the window and said: "One more sweet kins, pet." In another instant the point of a cotton umbrella was thrust from the window, followed by the wrathful injunction, "Seat, you gray-headed wretch!" He scatted. the car and went around to the car window to

-One day last week Dave Fletcher, of mter county, Georgia, was passing through his field, when the strange noise made by a mocking bird attracted his attention. He walked ing bird attracted his attention. He walked over to where it was, and found that it was being attacked by a large hawk. He stooped down and picked up a piece of fence rail about three feet in length, and started to slip up on the hawk for the purpose of killing it. He got over a fence cautiously and approached the bird, when to his surprise the hawk showed fight. Mr. Fletcher walked up to him, and a small fight ensued, but the hawk was soon overpowered and killed. It measured four feet and a half from tip to tip.

-A few days ago General Austin Lathrop, of Albany, received a remarkable letter. It was from Philadelphia, and was apparently from a well-educated man. The writer said that he was poor and out of work, and that he had a large family to support. He had just had a large family to support. He had just seen a statement in some newspaper that General Lathrop had some doubts whether the electrical apparatus which was to be placed in the three State prisons to execute murderers would destroy life instantaneously. If General Lathrop would guarantee that his (the writer's) family should be paid \$5,000 in case of his death, he would submit himself to a trial with the electrical machine. A test could be made upon him. If the machine killed him, the money should be paid to his family.

-The steamship Nanticoke left Baltimore on March 18 for Caratasco with a load of emigrants. After discharging there she loaded three weeks ago, at Ruatan, a cargo of bananas and coccanuts and a few plantains. They left Rustan with 57 tons of English coal, supposed to be sufficient for 10 or 12 days' run, Mexicans," by L. B. France; "Country Life,"
American coal it required but five to five and
by J. C. Bayles; "Florida Wild Hogs," by C. D.
a half tons a day, whereas with this English coal they consumed from nine to nine and a half tons. The captain, discovering that his coal would not hold out to reach Mobile, started for the Dry Tortugas, They were then 185 miles west of that point when the coal gave out. Bulkheads, life-preservers, mattresses, old rope, olls, varnishes, five bales of oakumi, the roof of the cabin and hatches were each in turn used in making steam. Finally, by using 7,00 cocoanuts, they were enabled to reach Dry Tortugas.

-A correspondent writing to a Paris co emporary from Montrichard, in the department of Loir-et-Cher, says: "A learned monkey named Bertram was deeply attached to its owner, who, among other tricks, had taught it to fire a pistol while galloping on the back of a dog. The master of the animal, it seems, lately met with certain domestic troubles, and, in a dejected frame of mind a few days ago, he sent dejected frame of mind a few days ago, he sent a bullet through his head, death being instantaneous. The monkey was present at the death of his master, and probably took in every particular. In any case, when a doctor was called in to see if life was extinct in the man, he was astonished to find himself in presence of a double suicide, the monkey's body being stretched beside that of his master, with the revolver clasped between its fingers. It is stated that the animal picked up the pistol after his master had blown out his brains, and imitated what he had just seen done, sending a bullet through his head precisely as the man had done. A VEIN of humor should be made visible THE Good Samaritan helps the unfortunate

-A writer in a Florida paper says of the Seminole Indians: They have a tradition handed down from their forefathers which they be-Heve-that the Great Spirit first made the black man, next the red man, and third, the white man, after which the Great Spirit called them together and placed before them three boxes, one filled with books and maps, the second with bows, arrows and tomahawks, the third with spades, axes, hoes and hammers.
"These are the means offered by which you are
to live; choose among them according to your
fancy." The white man had the first choice, and chose the books and maps; the red man took the bows, arrows and tomahawks. From this it is clear that the Great Spirit intended the white man to learn to read and write, and make everything, even rum and whisky; the red man, a first-rate hunter and a great warrior, was not bear anything from books, not wreat the control of the control a first-rate hunter and a great warrior, was not to learn anything from books—not even to make rum or whisky, lest he should kill himself with drinking; the black man had nothing but working tools—it was clear he was to work for the white man, which he has continued to do. We must go according to the wishes of the Great Spirit. It is very good for the white man to read and write, but very had for the red man—it makes white men better, but red men worse.

PARAGRAPHIC PLEASANTRY.

There's a right side and a wrong side to almost every legislative bill. If you want to see the right side look on the wrong side. -- Puck. Rejoice, O young man, in the days of thy youth, but remember that, hig as he is, the whale does not blow much until he reaches the top. -

Railrond Patron-Why don't you have a clock here? Station Agent-Got tired telling people it was right. - Noto York Tribune. Mrs. Honeymoon-Aren't these dear little coffeespoons that Brother Tom sent us?

Mr. Honeymoon-Very. I received the bill for them this morning, \$75 for the dozen.-Harper's

Terre Haute Express.

Patron-This set of teeth you made for me is too big.

Dentist-Yes, sir. Sit down in the chair and I will enlarge your mouth a little .- New York "Yours is an agricultural country, isn't

it?" asked a man on the limited of his new ac-quantance from Dakota, "Yes, pardner." "What do you raise mostly?" "Jack pots."— For a Change,-Mrs. Kawler-Does your

husband ever condescend to hold the baby?

Mrs. Stayathome-Oh, yes! Every Wednesday
and Saturday evening, while I run the lawn mover. - Laurence Americana Old Maid-Officer, I want you to raid that club on the corner.

Officer-Same old game. Did they stare at your old Maid-No; they palled down the blind when went past, -- Texas Siftings,

"I grasp the situation," said President Harrison, after listening for half an hour to the man who wanted an office. 'That's just the trouble,' complained the sup-pliant. 'What I want is for you to let go of the ituation so that I can grasp it. "-Chicago Ne The Rev. Mr. Wilgus-I hope you and Brother Wiggs became fully reco

died.
Dencon Podworthy--O, yes, I went around and old him that as he was about to pass in his checks

told him that as he was about to pass in his checks. I would fully forgive him for all the dirty tricks he had ever done me, though I didn't presume to say that the Lord would do so, and (gleefully) rou ought to have seen how the old sinner looked.—Terre Hunte Express.